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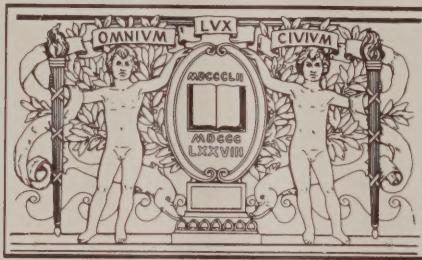
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NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: JAMAICA PLAIN

Issued September, 1967

Reissued January, 1969



PLANNING and EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT

ACTION for BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Inc.

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NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: JAMAICA PLAIN

Issued September, 1967
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This profile was one of a series compiled during the fall of 1967. Each profile was the joint effort of a member of the Planning and Evaluation staff and the neighborhood coordinator for the area involved. The purpose of creating such profiles was to aid in decision making on the use of ABCD funds for 1968. The sections of the profile other than those of a statistical nature were designed to pinpoint the specific problems of the neighborhood in the fall of 1967. Limitations on the staff resources of the Planning and Evaluation Department have precluded an up-dating of the profiles. However, because of continuing requests for the profiles they are being reissued at this time.

Planning and Evaluation
Department



JAMAICA PLAIN TARGET NEIGHBORHOOD

abcd planning department
july, 1967





July, 1967

**ABCD
TARGET
NEIGHBORHOODS**

1 Allston-Brighton	5 Columbia Point	8 Jamaica Plain
2 Charlestown	6 Dorchester	9 Parker Hill-Fenway
3 East Boston	7 Roxbury-North Dorchester	10 North End
4 South Boston		11 South End

INTRODUCTION

Among the most important units in Boston's War on Poverty are the city's low-income neighborhoods, all of which share certain common problems but each of which has a unique set of characteristics distinguishing it from the rest of the city. Just as the various neighborhoods differ in their physical appearance, so do their populations differ, in age, in race, and in a whole range of characteristics. Common to people of all the low-income neighborhoods are such problems as unemployment, low educational attainment and poor health. The relative importance of these problems varies, however, among the neighborhoods and reflects the different characteristics of their residents.

Not only do Boston's neighborhoods differ from one another in their social aspects but also in the amount and quality of resources which are now being used to meet the needs of their residents. While some neighborhoods receive relatively satisfactory services in certain problem areas, the services in these areas are clearly inadequate in other neighborhoods. In all the neighborhoods certain significant gaps between needs and resources are apparent and the coordination of various efforts to resolve the problems of the poor is weak and sporadic.

An essential step in developing effective strategies for lessening the incidence of poverty, on a neighborhood as well as on a city-wide basis is collecting and analyzing information on the conditions contributing to and resulting from poverty and on the scope of current efforts to better these conditions. By examining needs and evaluating the impact of current services, it is possible to make rational recommendations for the re-allocation of existing resources and to justify requests for additional funds to ensure that services be provided with maximum effectiveness.

This neighborhood analysis is intended to provide such data on needs and resources in a form which makes it readily understood for general information purposes. It is designed so that it may be revised as necessary on the basis of suggestions from those who use it and so that it may be updated and refined as new data becomes available.

The analysis, which is divided into eight major sections, begins with a discussion of the characteristics of the population of the neighborhood, including total numbers, income, age, sex and racial composition. The needs of the neighborhood's population are then outlined under such headings as health, education, employment and economic development. On the basis of preferences expressed by representatives of the neighborhood community, these needs are ranked in order of importance as are the groups to which the community feels programs should be addressed. Services in the neighborhood,

Jamaica Plain Area Profile
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Under Supervision of C.O. II

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Neighborhood Profile:
Jamaica Plain

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION:

A. Total Population:

1. Number of Persons Living in Area:

41,000
(1964 Estimate)

Jamaica Plain appears to be fairly stable in its total population. In 1960, the U.S. Census counted 41,606 persons living in the neighborhood.

2. Number of Families:

10,165
(1964 Estimate)

3. Number of Families in Public Housing:

1,276 in 1966

There are 5 projects with a total of 1,384 units in Jamaica Plain. Of these units, 108 are for the elderly. The projects are:
HEATH STREET - 412 Family Units

BROMLEY PARK - 732 Family Units

JAMIACA POND - 44 Elderly Units

BICKFORD STREET - 64 Elderly Units

SOUTH STREET - 132 Family Units

(This is the only project out of the 5 which is state rather than federally aided.)

Neighborhood Profile:
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4. Number of Unrelated individuals: 2,620 in 1960

Area Coordinator states:

"The Jamaica Plain community was and still is decisively divided. There are numerous poverty pockets, but the major one is a 1,200 (sic--Bromley-Heath) unit housing project which has a majority of Negroes but a smaller percentage of Negro housing units. From the project have come the majority of the interested and active APAC members. They are predominantly Negroes. While the project is compact and a community unto itself, the rest of Jamaica Plain's poverty is spread throughout the community in small and dispersed bunches."

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Neighborhood Profile:
Jamaica Plain

B. Income:

1. Median Family Income: \$5,857 in 1960

Median family income varies widely by census tract within Jamaica Plain. The following are U.S. Census figures for Jamaica Plain tracts in 1960:

S-4	=	\$5,509.
V-1	=	5,021.
V-2	=	3,807.
V-3	=	5,261.
V-4A	=	6,468.
V-4B	=	6,304.
V-5	=	6,447.
V-6	=	6,070.
W-1A	=	7,717.
W-2	=	6,028.

2. Number of Families with Income Under \$3,000: 1,545
(1964 Estimate)

Percent of Total: 15.2%

About one-third of the total number of Jamaica Plain families with incomes under \$3,000 appear to be living in the Bromley-Heath public housing complex. The following is the exact 1966 income

AGE -
Neighborhood Profile:
Jamaica Plain

breakdown for the two projects combined:

	<u>FAMILIES</u>
Under \$3,000.	590
\$3,000. - 4,000.	255
4,000. - 6,000.	209
6,000. -10,000.	33
over 10,000.	0

Jamaica Plain as a whole has a higher median family income than Boston as a whole (the figure for the City of Boston in 1960 was \$5,757). 35% of families in Jamaica Plain in 1960 had incomes of over \$7,000. Poverty in Jamaica Plain shows up only in the income figure for Tract V-2.

C. Age Composition:

1. Number of Pre-school Children (0-5 Years): 5,622 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: 13.5%

School Department predicted increase to 6,029 by 1965.

2. Number of School-Age Children (6-15 Years): 7,037 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: 16.9%

Stable numbers predicted by School Department.

Neighborhood Profile:
Jamaica Plain

3. Number of In-School Youths
(16-21 Years):

No Estimate Available

Total number of persons
in this age category in
1960 was 3,022, equaling
7% of total popula-
tion.

4. Number of Out-of-School Youths
(16-21 Years):

No Estimate Available

5. Number of Adults (22-64 Years): 20,661 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: 49.7%

6. Number of Elderly (65 Years
and Over):

5,261 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: 12.6%

D. Sex Composition:

The distribution of the sexes in
Jamaica Plain approximates the
pattern for Boston as a whole,
with males and females found in
about equal numbers through age
21;

Females moderately outnumbering
males in the 22-64-year age cate-
gory;

And more heavily outnumbering
males in the 65-and-over category.

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Neighborhood Profile:
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E. Racial Composition:

1. Number of Whites: 40,273 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: 96.8%

Among whites in Jamaica Plain, 7,041 in 1960 were foreign born, mostly in Northern Europe. However, a substantial Italian community was registered by the U.S. Census. In 1960 the Census counted 2,048 persons of Italian stock.

2. Number of Negroes: 1,333 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: 3.2%

Over 50% of Negroes counted as living in Jamaica Plain resided in Census Tract V-2 in 1960. This Tract alone registered 715 Negroes in that year. Significantly, median family income in Tract V-2 is the lowest in the neighborhood.

3. Number of Puerto Ricans: 37 in 1960

Percent of Total Population: An Insignificant Proportion of Total Population

Jamaica Plain as a whole is predominantly white. In 1960, whites outnumbered Negroes in every Census Tract in the area. The area is, however, increasing its Negro population while the white population shrinks. Be-

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Neighborhood Profile:
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tween 1960 and 1966, the number of Negroes living in Jamaica Plain appears to have doubled, as a result of racial policies in public housing projects.

Out of the total number of persons living in public housing in Jamaica Plain, 51.4% (2,315 persons) are nonwhite; 48.6% (2,192 persons) are white.

Racial breakdown for the individual projects is as follows:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>WHITES</u>	<u>NONWHITE</u>
Heath Street	745	506
Bromley Park	948	1,565
Jamaica Pond	54	2
Bickford Street	66	99
South Street	379	43

Neighborhood Profile:
Jamaica Plain

II. NEEDS OF THE POPULATION:

A. Community Organization:

According to Area Coordinator, community organization "has been the main-stay of the Jamaica Plain program." In the future, moreover, Jamaica Plain wishes to strengthen the focus on community organization. Area Coordinator states: "In the new proposal increased emphasis will be given to community organization-outreach activities, while the role of direct services will diminish and be held to a minimum."

B. Child Development:

This need is not mentioned by the Area Coordinator. There are, however, about 1,046 families living in Jamaica Plain who have children under 18 and incomes under \$3,000. There would appear to be a minimum of 900 children under 5 years of age in Jamaica Plain poverty families.

C. Education:

School-Age Children:

1. Number of School-Age Children Needing Supplemental tutoring, etc.:

The Jamaica Plain program already includes a tutorial component, and a continuing need for educational supplements is felt by residents of the area. Statistics on Jamaica Plain prove somewhat misleading with regard to education, since only part of the neighborhood's population is low-income.

Neighborhood Analysis:
Jamaica Plain

2. Number of Children below City-wide Grade Achievement Levels:

In 1962-1963, eighth grade children in the one Jamaica Plain school for which figures are available (Curley School) scored a reading achievement of 7.3 grade, only .2 grade below the city-wide average.

3. 1966 Dropout rates:

Similarly, a relatively small proportion of all Jamaica Plain children drop out of school. In 1962-1963, 130 pupils dropped out of Jamaica Plain schools. Somewhat more than 7,000 students of required school age are estimated to live in Jamaica Plain.

Adults:

1. Number of Adults Needing Supplemental Education:

No adult educational programs are specifically mentioned by the Area Coordinator as needed in Jamaica Plain. Again, some need probably exists, although area-wide statistics are misleading.

2. Number of Adults who have not Completed High School:

Among Jamaica Plain residents over 25 years of age in 1960, 13,785, or 56.5% had not completed high school.

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3. Number of Functional Illiterates:

3,653, or 15% of residents over 25 years of age had completed less than 8 years of school in 1960.

4. Number of Persons with Language Difficulties:

An insignificant number of persons in Jamaica Plain are in need of English language training.

D. Employment:

Employed Persons:

1. Number of employed in Low-paying Occupations (Unskilled blue-collar workers):

The employment program currently underway in Jamaica Plain emphasizes the problem which has been termed "Underemployment" in former analyses of the neighborhood. Last year's proposal for the Jamaica Plain Community Action Program notes: "While significant attention has been drawn to the problems of unemployment, the problem of underemployment stands as a formidable one." Underemployment, as the term is correctly used, refers to part-time or marginally unproductive labor. In the sense it is applied to Jamaica Plain, it apparently is intended to mean low-paying employment of persons who could earn more for the same work if employed in a different job. The 1965 proposal notes: "Many of these male family heads possess good work habits, good health, and sound knowledge of the job market to upgrade their positions. The Job Expeditor will provide time and knowledge, in a sense becoming the legs for these young men seeking higher paying jobs, arranging for interviews, etc. Often this may result in an increase of only \$10 a week, but \$40 a month extra income may mean the difference between stability and family breakdown."

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No actual figure for the number of "Under-employed" persons (in the incorrect sense the term has been used) is possible without an actual job skill-job pay correlation study. However, a rough idea of the size of the group of which "underemployed" persons form a part is given by the census figure for low-paid workers. In 1960 Jamaica Plain residents who were employed worked in occupations for which the median pay for males was under \$4,500 per year.

Unemployed Persons:

1. Number of Unemployed Youths:

No figure is available as to how many Jamaica Plain residents between the ages of 16 and 21 are unemployed.

Percent of Unemployed Youth:

A somewhat different figure has been used in analyzing the area in the past, that for unemployment among young male (18-25 years) heads of households in public housing projects. Among that group, last year's proposal listed 16% as unemployed. This year, the Area Coordinator states that the major employment need in Jamaica Plain is for full and part-time employment of youth, presumably those not heading households.

2. Number of Unemployed Adults:

A total of 542 males in Jamaica Plain's labor force have been counted as unemployed. Including females, the number of unemployed in the neighborhood probably approaches 800.

Percent of Unemployed Adults:

The overall rate of unemployment is estimated at about 5%.



Neighborhood Profile:
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E. Economic Development:

Broadly speaking, practically all, if not all, of Jamaica Plain's low-income families stand ready to benefit from economic development programs. As noted previously, there are about 1,550 families living in Jamaica Plain which have incomes of under \$3,000 per year. About two-thirds (1,046) of these families have children aged under 18 years.

F. Health:

Jamaica Plain health figures, like other need figures noted previously, tend to be misleading because the area includes many families not within the poverty population. Furthermore, in the opinion of the Area Coordinator, the planned expansion of the health center in Jamaica Plain will take care of the great part of health needs in the neighborhood. Health services have not, until the present, been considered a high priority need in Jamaica Plain. Further study would be necessary to obtain better indications of health deficiencies among Jamaica Plain residents.

Children:

1. Rate of Infant Mortality:

The rate of infant mortality in Jamaica Plain is only slightly higher than in Boston as a whole. In 1962, the Jamaica Plain rate was 27.3 per 1,000 live births.

2. Number of children with Specific Health Deficiencies:

SEE PARAGRAPH WRITTEN ABOVE UNDER "HEALTH")

Neighborhood Profile:
Jamaica Plain

Adults:

1. Tuberculosis Rates: (See Below)
2. Incidence of Alcoholism: (See Below)
3. Drug Addiction: (See Below)

The only health figures available for this group in Jamaica Plain are T.B. rates. Neither alcoholism nor drug addiction has been mentioned as a significant problem in the neighborhood.

In 1962 there were 24 known cases of Pulmonary T.B. in Jamaica Plain and 3 deaths from this cause.

Elderly:

1. Tuberculosis Rates: (See Above Paragraph)

G. Social Services:

Juveniles:

1. Rate of Delinquency: (See Paragraph Below)

The need for social services for juveniles in Jamaica Plain is felt by the Area Coordinator and APAC to be important. Lack of recreation facilities in particular is felt to be connected with the incidence of juvenile delinquency in Jamaica Plain. Once again, the figure for de-

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linguency in 1959-1961 was
31.7 per 1,000 youths aged
7-17 as compared to 31.9 in
Boston as a whole. In those
3 years, 347 Jamaica Plain
youths appeared in court.

Families:

1. Number of Chronic Welfare Recipients:

942 in 1964

In 1964, 942 Jamaica Plain families were on AFDC. Their number has been steadily increasing and probably stands at over 1,000 at present.

2. Number of One-Parent Households: 1,864 in 1960

Some indication of family problems is gained in addition from the figure for youth under 18 not living in 2-parent households.

III. LISTING AND RANKING OF TARGET GROUPS AND NEEDS:

A. Target Groups:

1. LOW INCOME INTACT FAMILIES, AGE 18-44
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 22 YEARS
2. YOUTH AGED 16-22, PARTICULARLY THOSE FROM
FATHERLESS HOUSEHOLDS
3. ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN OF
LOW INCOME FAMILIES
4. THE ELDERLY
5. PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES
6. FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

B. Needs:

In the 1966 proposal, the following groups were singled out as needing programs: (THE LIST IS NOT RANKED)

1. LOW INCOME INTACT FAMILIES, AGE 18-44,
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 22 YEARS:

The need here was stated to be alleviation of underemployment and increase in income by:

- (a) Shift in jobs to one with higher pay, but requiring no additional education or training, or
- (b) Educational-Vocational counseling and training opportunities.

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In addition, supplemental needs were noted as follows:

Legal Services

Consumer Education

Budgeting and Homemaker Skills

Assistance with Planning and Preparation of Meals

Health and Welfare Services

Pre-School and Baby Sitting Services

B. YOUTH AGED 16-22, PARTICULARLY THOSE FROM FATHERLESS HOUSEHOLDS:

This group was divided into two parts:

(a) In-School youth who need tutorial assistance;

(b) School Dropouts who need youth training and employment programs, offering vocational counseling, job placement opportunities and health and welfare assistance.

C. ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES:

This group was felt to need:

(a) Cultural enrichment experiences to motivate them towards completing high school and college education;

(b) Leisure time activities;

(c) Opportunities to participate in community life.

D. THE ELDERLY:

This group was felt to need income main-
tenance and economic security through
part-time employment, budgeting services,
legal aid, personal counseling, and home
maintenance programs.

E. PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES:

Last year's proposal called this group
"a priority group in Jamaica Plain." Need
here soon to be head start, combined with
broader programs for assisting families
of these children.

F. FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS:

Needs stated were:

- (a) Greater financial independence
through employment;
- (b) Improved home management and
child rearing practices;
- (c) Involvement in wide range of
community activities.

The Area Coordinator prepared a RANKED LIST, but noted:
"The following list of priorities is given with the
understanding that it is my idea and my idea alone.
Whereas it probably mirrors priorities the APAC will
eventually have, there is no way to say this with
any degree of assurance."

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1. Community Organization
2. Consumer Action
3. Recreation - Youth Workers
4. Education (Continued tutorial needed as evidenced by requests that reach NAC)
5. Programs for the Elderly (A program or at minimum a staff worker needed. Needs can't be specified until worker discovers them.)
6. Neighborhood Information
7. Better Homes Program
8. Employment (With new NEC functioning, major area of need is part-and full-time employment of youth)
9. Health (Health center expansion will take care of many needs)

IV. INVENTORY OF 1966 PROGRAMS - COMPONENTS BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES:

A. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

1. Jamaica Plain APAC (With 2 Neighborhood Action Centers--Bronley-Heath and Amory Street)

(a) Brief Description:

Last year's proposal noted with reference to the 2 NAC's: "Whereas the two centers have separate locations and ostensibly secure separate populations, in an effort to unify the poverty programs in Jamaica Plain they will share the programs and staff (as well as have separate programs and staff)." Area Coordinator states that Community Organizers and Neighborhood Aides organized a successful summer recreation program. In addition, he states that: "The C.O. component has been instrumental in creating, strengthening, or supporting a number of community groups (MEN: Jamaica Plain Ambassadors; Mothers for Action; TA; Mondell Assoc., etc.). Finally, it was instrumental in the creation of the Jamaica Plain Credit Union and egg buying club, and has made the Jamaica Plain Newsletter an outstanding voice of the APAC and NAC's

(b) Sponsoring Agency: ABCD

(c) Funding Agency: OEO

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(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$73,111 (Includes Personnel and Overhead)

(e) Number of Persons Served: _____

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: 28,944

B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT:

1. Jamaica Plain Day Care Center
(3-4 Years; Charge according to income)

(a) Brief Description:
Provides nursery school services for needy children aged 3-4 years. High demand for services leading to screening of applicants for validity and priority of need.

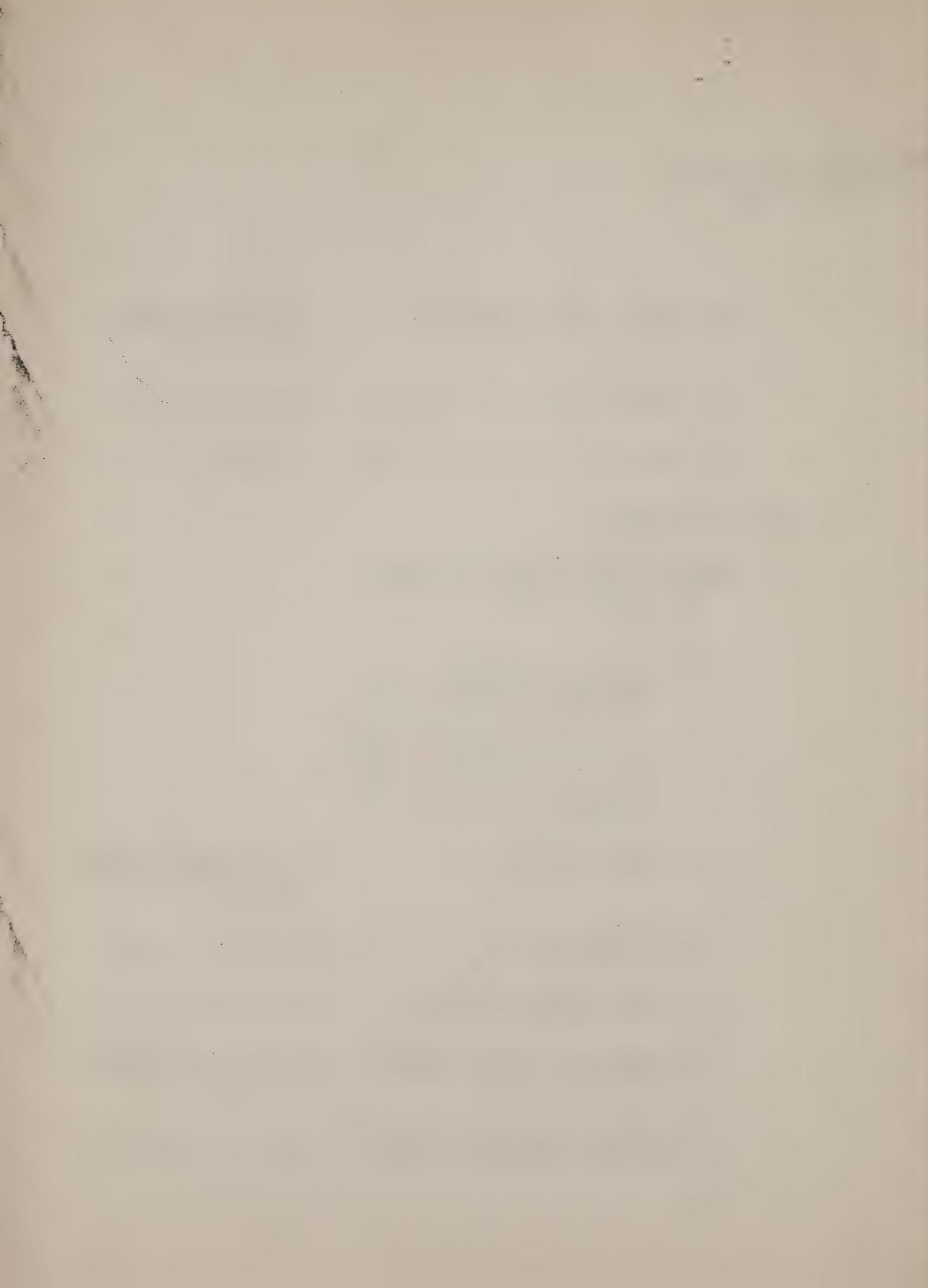
(b) Sponsoring Agency: Day Care Association of United Community Services

(c) Funding Agency: United Fund

(d) Total 1966 Funding: _____

(e) Number of Persons Served: 67 at present (Capacity, 65)

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____



C. EDUCATION:

1. Tutorial Program

(a) Brief Description:

Program focuses on remedial reading, but some math and other tutoring is also provided. Two Centers located at two NAC's.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

ABCD

(c) Funding Agency:

OEO

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

\$25,152

(e) Number of Persons Served: 100--about (50 at each Center)

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

2. Bronley-Heath Study Hall Center

(a) Brief Description:

Seeks to provide informal study, tutorial and library facilities for students, grades 4-12. Coordination with tutorial program.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

ABCD

(c) Funding Agency:

OEO

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Jamaica Plain

(d) Total 1966 Funding: _____

(e) Number of Persons Served: Center has not formally opened

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

3. Homemakers Training Program

(a) Brief Description:
6-month program with one month of classwork, five months on-the-job training.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: ABCD

(c) Funding Agency: OEO

(d) Total 1966 . Funding: _____

(e) Number of Persons Served: 8 women have completed course; of those, 5 are presently employed.
5 more women are currently enrolled.

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

D. EMPLOYMENT:

1. Employment Development Program

(a) Brief Description:

Last year's proposal states:
"Under the direction of a full-time Job Expeditor, this program will make available counseling, training, and job placement to appropriate critical target groups, using the resources of the two NAC's and other organizations in Jamaica Plain." Program aims to serve 4 groups: Underemployed Male Heads of Young Households;

Female Heads of Households;

Elderly Persons;

Homemakers Trained in Homemakers Program

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

ABCD

(c) Funding Agency:

OEO

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

(e) Number of Persons Served:

(f) Number of Persons Eligible:

2. Youth Opportunities Center

(a) Brief Description:

A part of the DES serving varied employment

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needs of youth, with 2 Centers in Boston, one in East Boston, as well as one in Jamaica Plain. Coordinates training, part- and full-time employment.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: DES

(c) Funding Agency: DES

(d) Total 1966 Funding: _____

(e) Number of Persons Served: 1,2000 applications processed in December, 1966 alone (a slow month) with 700 Persons placed in jobs, another 300 in MBTA training program. Serves the City as a whole.

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

3. Neighborhood Employment Center:

(a) Brief Description:
The Center, opened November 29, 1966, consolidates employment and counseling services in a location easily accessible to the residents of the area. It offers a comprehensive program, including the following services: outreach, recruitment, counseling, placement, job development, pre-vocational training, on-the-job training, and tie-ins with other training and education programs.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: ABCD

(c) Funding Agency: OEO

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$16,548 from APAC:
Additional Funds
from Manpower

(e) Number of Persons Served: 134 Applicants in December;
77 Referred to jobs;
29 Placed

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: (city-wide center)

E. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

1. Jamaica Plain Credit Union

(a) Brief Description: Seeks to provide basic savings and lending services to low-income persons, as well as budget counseling and consumer information.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: ABCD

(c) Funding Agency: Financial Resources Provided by Members

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

(e) Number of Persons Served: Union has just begun operation with 50 members.
Egg-buying Club associated with it handles about 700 dozen eggs/week, has a membership list of 325 persons

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: 12,700 Families and Unrelated Individuals

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F. HEALTH:

1. Boston Health Department Sub-Stations
and Curtis Hall and Bronley Park:

(a) Brief Description:

Includes Well Baby Clinics for infants as well as nursing service for families.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

Boston Health Department

(c) Funding Agency:

Boston Health Department

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

(e) Number of Persons Served:

About 5,000 visits
to Well Baby
Clinics in 1963;
About 1,3000 families
served by Nursing
Service in same
year.

2. Visiting Nurse Association
(Jamaica Plain Division)

(a) Brief Description:

Care for ill in their homes. Health teaching for all age groups, including maternity. Cooperate with Health Department in care of school age children. Function through referrals, come active case-finding.

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(b) Sponsoring Agency: Boston Visiting Nurses Association

(c) Funding Agency: United Fund

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$897,573

(e) Number of Persons Served: Handled 738 cases of Jamaica Plain residents in 1963, all age groups

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: \$41,000

G. SOCIAL SERVICES:

1. Society of St. Vincent dePaul -St. Thomas Aquinas, Our Lady of Lourdes, and Blessed Sacrament Parishes:

(a) Brief Description:

A social agency functioning on a home visit basis to Catholic families upon referral from neighborhood parishes.

The Salvage Bureau distributes furniture and clothing to the needy at no cost to the recipient. Other social agencies use this service. Reimbursement to the Bureau is made by the participating parishes and agencies.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

Archdiocese of Boston

(c) Funding Agency:

Parish Conferences
of St. Vincent
de Paul

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

not available

(c) Total Number of Persons Served:

not available

(f) Total Number of Persons Eligible:

H. RECREATION:

1. Boy Scouts:

(a) Brief Description:

In 1963, there were 21 Boy Scout Units in Jamaica Plain. Boys meet during the week, are taken on week-end hiking trips.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America

(c) Funding Agency:

Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

not available

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(e) Number of Persons Served: 1,800 Boys participated in 1962-1963.
Most of these were between the ages of 8-14

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: 3,000 (est.)

2. Girl Scouts:

(a) Brief Description:
In 1963 there were 21 Girl Scout Units in Jamaica Plain. In addition to conventional program, a summer camp was organized specifically for Jamaica Plain girls.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: Greater Boston Council for Girl Scouts

(c) Funding Agency: Greater Boston Council for Girl Scouts

(d) Total 1966 Funding: _____

(e) Number of Persons Served: 356 girls in 1962-1963

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: 3,000 (est.)

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3. Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House

(a) Brief Description:

A social service agency serving the population of Jamaica Plain through two centers with additional recreational facilities.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:

United Community Services

(c) Funding Agency:

United Community Services

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

\$40,000

(e) Number of Persons Served:

2,000 (Membership)

All neighborhood residents

(f) Number of Persons Eligible:

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V: INVENTORY OF 1966 PROGRAMS - FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMS:

A. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

1. Number of Programs:	1 (ABCD)
2. Funding:	\$73,111
3. Number of Persons Served:	

B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT:

1. Number of Programs:	1 (Non-ABCD)
2. Funding:	
3. Number of Persons Served:	65

C. EDUCATION:

1. Number of Programs:	3 (All ABCD)
2. Funding:	\$25,152
3. Number of Persons Served:	113

D. EMPLOYMENT:

1. Number of Programs:	3 (2 ABCD; 1 Non-ABCD)
2. Funding:	
3. Number of Persons Served:	

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E. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

1. Number of Programs: 1 (ABCD)
2. Funding: No Funds
3. Number of Persons Served: 400 (About)

F. HEALTH:

1. Number of Programs: 3 (All Non-ABCD)
2. Funding: -
3. Number of Persons Served: 2,000 (About)

G. SOCIAL SERVICES:

1. Number of Programs: 1 (Non-ABCD)
2. Funding: -
3. Number of Persons Served: 300 Families (About)

H. RECREATION:

1. Number of Programs: 3 (All Non-ABCD)
2. Funding: -
3. Number of Persons Served: 4,100 (About)

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VI: EVALUATION OF 1966 PROGRAMS FUNDED BY OEO

A. JAMAICA PLAIN APAC and NAC's:

1. Administrative Efficiency:

Area Coordinator notes following negative influences on last year's APAC operations:

- (a) Conflict between APAC and ABCD over staffing, adoption of by-laws;
- (b) Internal APAC rivalry, hostility between project and non-project communities;
- (c) Staff turnover. Area Coordinator states: "Within the last funding period, Jamaica Plain lost a C.O., a Job Expeditor, a part-time C.O., a Tutorial Supervisor, a Library Supervisor, a Neighborhood Aide, and a Secretary. While the necessary energy that had to be devoted to interviewing and selection of new staff was a major drain on APAC and NAC energies, the ensuing mood of frustration and disappointment that staff turnover caused was an inestimable negative influence."

2. Direct Effect on Persons Served:

According to Area Coordinator, community organization has been "the mainstay of the Jamaica Plain program." Activities initiated or strengthened in the past were:

- (a) Organization of Summer Recreation Program: "a program which was extremely well accepted and brought the NAC into the homes of many community residents previously unaware of the anti-poverty program."
- (b) Creation of Jamaica Plain Credit Union and Egg Buying Club.

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(c) Creation, strengthening or support of community groups:

- (1) The strengthening of Mothers For Action. This group of volunteer mothers utilizes an apartment which is part of the Bromley-Heath NIC and extends free baby sitting services to members of the community. This group solicited and received donations of furniture for their center; organized a talent show which raised approximately \$400; and organizes weekly shopping trips to the Waltham Super Market. The groups have been working with the Bromley-Heath Health Center and the B-H Tenants Association, and plan greater coordination with community agencies in the future.
- (2) The strengthening of the Tenants Association--evidenced in their pressing for the B-H Lot-Lot.
- (3) The creation of MEN--a group of adult males devoted to stamping out delinquency in the housing project. This group initiated a bowling tournament, secured donations of uniforms for other sports activities, and plan for the near future a Miss Bromley-Heath Beauty Contest.
- (4) The creation of the Ambassadors a teenage youth club.
- (5) Strengthening of the Dalrymple-Egleston Neighborhood Association--a resident neighborhood Association which has carried on a Jamaica Plain Clean-up campaign.
- (6) The strengthening of Neighborhood Unification by the inclusion of numerous church parishes in the area in the summer recreation program.

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3. "Multiplier Effects":

Area Coordinator considers the creation and strengthening of the groups listed under #2 as a "multiplier effect." Without giving specific examples, he states: "Many of these organizations are geared ostensibly towards institutional change. In others, institutional change is one product." He notes, in addition, that "the impeding incorporation of the Jamaica Plain APIC will create, hopefully, an influx of private funds."

B. TUTORIAL PROGRAM:

1. Administrative Efficiency:

Area Coordinator notes that loss of the program's volunteer supervisor slowed down its start, but that "this program will be up to full strength by mid-February." He does not describe the tutorial program's efficiency in operation.

2. Direct Effect on Persons Served:

Apparently no tests have been made with the students involved in this program to evaluate its direct beneficial (or negative) effects. Area Coordinator offers no qualitative evaluation on this point.

3. "Multiplier Effects":

Area Coordinator notes that "in the past the program created the most widespread enthusiasm for the APIC and NAC's." In addition, he states: "The education component has had a small but important effect on the Jamaica Plain citizens' conception of his schools. This is the beginning of institutional change."

C. BROMLEY-HEATH STUDY HALL CENTER:

1. Administrative Efficiency:

Administrative difficulties slowed down the start of this program as they did the Tutorial Program. Initial difficulties included, according to Area Coordinator, "purchasing and staff problems along with the resignation of the program's Supervisor."

2. Direct Effect on Persons Served:

--PROGRAM NOT YET IN OPERATION--

3. "Multiplier Effects":

--PROGRAM NOT YET IN OPERATION--

D. HOMEMAKERS TRAINING PROGRAM:

1. Administrative Efficiency:

Area Coordinator offers no comment.

2. Direct Effect on Persons Served:

Of the 8 women who have completed the course offered by this program, 5 have found employment. However, Area Coordinator notes that the program, as originally conceived, has had a "poor response." He states that "the major problem with this program has been the degradation of the home-maker self-image."

3. "Multiplier Effects":

Area Coordinator offers no comment.

E. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM:

1. Administrative Efficiency:

Area Coordinator notes "Due to the loss of the Job Expeditor and the hiring of Mr. Finch as a C.O. which (due to limited monies) precluded the hiring of a new Job Expeditor, this component has been unsatisfactory." He adds, "It is hoped that a new Job Expeditor will be hired soon, now that Mr. Gibson has left and monies are once again available."

2. Direct Effect on Persons Served:

No effects noted by Area Coordinator

3. "Multiplier Effect":

None noted by Area Coordinator

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VII: EVALUATION OF TOTAL PROGRAM SYSTEM:

A. Effective Linkage Between Programs:

Area Coordinator implies that effective linkage in Jamaica Plain programs sponsored by ABCD is obtained through use of community organization approach. He does not note any linkage between ABCD and non-ABCD programs.

B. Program System Emphasis:

As explained more fully in Section VIII (Recommendations), Area Coordinator states that community organization aspects of programs should be emphasized more. In terms of specific programs, Jamaica Plain residents apparently feel strongly that recreation should be included in the program system. In addition, Area Coordinator states the need to include the elderly in the neighborhood's programs.

VIII: RECOMMENDATIONS: (NOTE: Material Below Has Prepared by Area Coordinator and is Presented Verbatim)

"The following section is a brief summary of the program as envisioned by the J.P. NAC, APIC and staff for the new funding period. Its major aspects were worked up in staff meetings that began roughly two months ago. Its general ideas are known to a large percentage of APIC members, and this report was read and fully discussed at the last J.P. APIC Program committee meeting. While details of the new program still have to be worked out in program committee meetings, changes of and emphasis or expansion of pieces may come from the APIC as a body, it is probable that the program will remain substantially as indicated in the following pages.

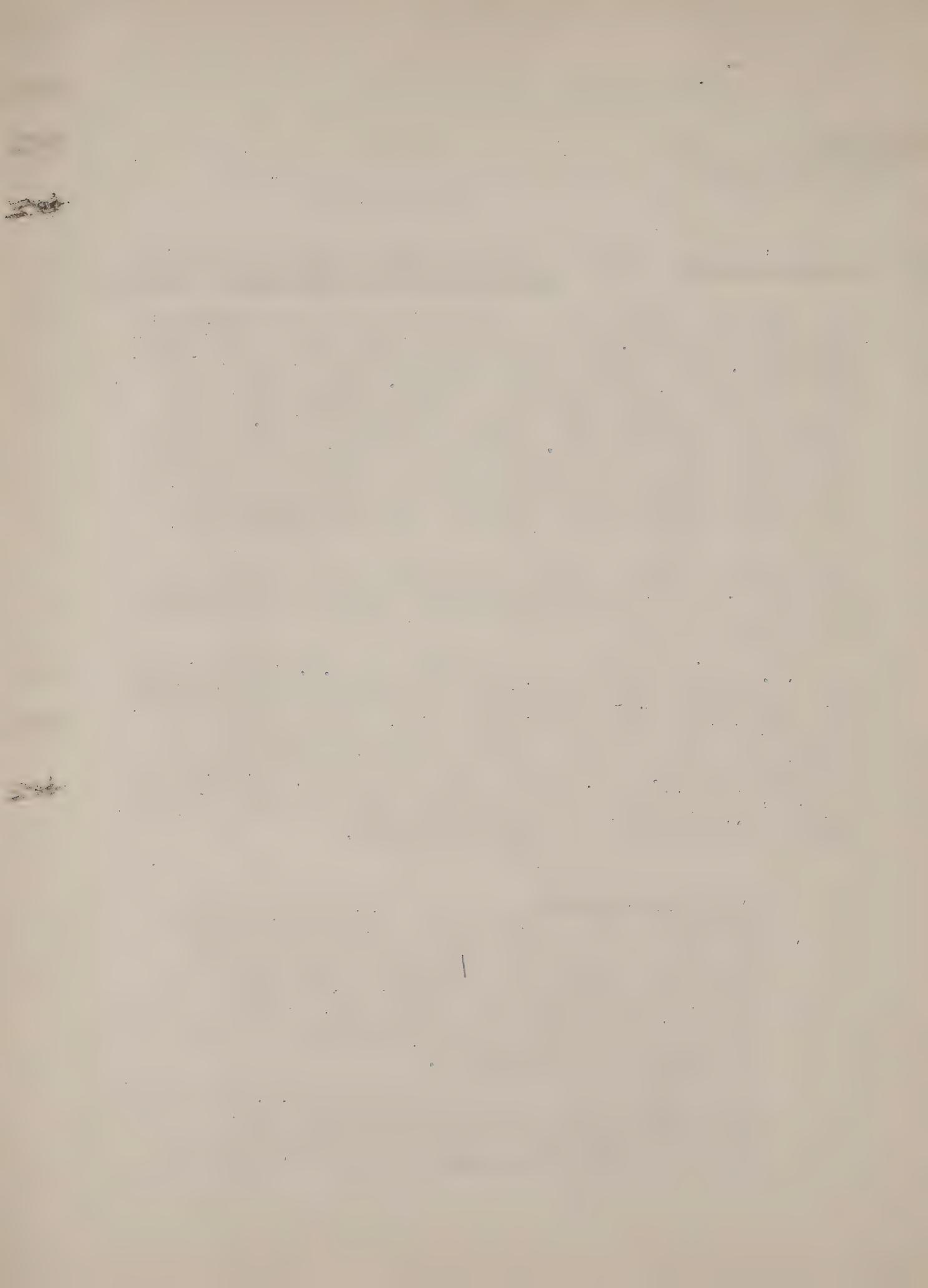
Due to limitations of time, a full explanation cannot be given here. I will stress the program's major aspects and include at the end, an organizational chart and job description section.

The J.P. APIC and staff intend making the C.O. approach the major focus of next year's program for both the continuation and expansion of "Group-oriented" C.O. activities like those enumerated above, and the other program components, not usually thought of as community-organization oriented, not specifically C.O. components. That is to say, the tutorial program, the consumer action program, the home guidance program, etc., will all be C.O. oriented and share the goal of self-help rather than be service oriented.

1. Better Homes Center:

Because Jamaica Plain has a very high percentage of nursing and old-age homes, a very high percentage of elderly (roughly 35% between 55-85) and a high percentage of low-income families (about 37% between \$0 - \$3,999) this program is of high priority in Jamaica Plain. In addition, its supervisor is a volunteer, and it is a very low cost program.

Indicative of the new Orientation in J.P., is the change of the program's name from Homemakers to Better Homes Center. I will quote from a report of Mr. Finch to give an indica-



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tion of this program.

'The NIC has had some question as to the intent and objectives of the homemaker program as it was originally conceived and written up. The question was whether or not we were training people to be efficient domestics or, in other words, aiding and abetting their unskilled and low-paying status. The response of the community (to this program) was poor and dispirited. However, this permitted a reformulation of the program in its objectives.

Basically...the program will not train low-paying domestics, but will train women in more efficient uses of food, in sewing, housekeeping, etc. The core ladies of this training will be in a position to train, in turn, other women in special kinds of cooking, embroidery, sewing, etc. Through this process we can establish a continuous skill bank in providing a set-up for learning and the tools with which to do it.

Meanwhile, the idea of community service will be built in so that when certain problems arise in households of Jamaica Plain families requiring just these kinds of household management, we will have skilled managers able to help. However, the venture is not a "job" per se, in which the homemaker is paid money for work, but a service which she freely offers...the entire thrust of the program is to build in self-respect through acquisition of new skills and community service.'

2. Consumer Action:

Community acceptance for a C.A. program has been demonstrated by the enthusiasm engendered by the Waltham Super Market Trips, the Credit Union, and the Egg Buying Club.

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Aside from the fact that the "multiplier effect" is evidenced by C.A. program, the fact that a C.A. program is geared to the creation of self-sustaining and self-supporting institutions that create jobs makes this program a very high priority in Jamaica Plain. From the core of a credit union a large variety of cooperative money saving and making ventures are possible.

3. Neighborhood Information Center:

Basically, the NIC would be geared to "uncomplicating the complicated." As envisioned, it would provide the community with a resource bank and be capable of answering all conceivable types of questions for all parties needing such information.

4. Linkage:

The tentative plan is to link the previously mentioned programs not only through their overlapping subject matters, but also through the community organization approach. This linkage is calculated to give Jamaica Plain the optimum value of the dollar as well as the optimum organization for viewing a family as a unit. Linkage would come into effect for instance by an individual's movement from the NIC which would provide information to the action-oriented programs (consumer action or other community organization programs) capable of translating that information into action.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF C.O...II

1. Education Component:

The education component will consist mainly of the tutorial program. While college work-study personnel will be contracted, there will be no more paid tutors. In addition, such activities as the volunteer art classes, ABCD linkages with EASE ACT monies and the School Department, etc., will also fall under the purview of this component.

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Finally, the Library-Study Hall, another high priority program, will also be supervised by the Educational Coordinator.

2. Recreation:

In a survey of felt community needs completed more than a year ago, two needs were mentioned with unbelievable frequency; the need for police protection and the need for recreation facilities. It is probable that a strong relationship exists between these needs; that with increased recreation facilities and staff the need for police protection would decline.

At any rate, the fact that Jamaica Plain has no movie theatre is somewhat symbolic of the lack of recreation facilities available to the youth in the area. Furthermore, the exceptional response to the summer's recreation program coupled with the already mentioned struggle by Bromley-Heath residents to get that program, underscore the need for a recreation program with staff, facilities, and money for summer bus trips.

3. Elderly Program:

As previously mentioned, the Jamaica Plain area has a very high percentage of aged persons, both in the housing project and the community at large. It is felt that at minimum an elderly worker is needed to tap the great reservoir of talent and wisdom of this population and provide better linkage with the Better Homes Center.

4. Linkage:

The linkage between the recreation component, the tutorial and educational activities, and the library, is obvious and need not be further discussed here.

